POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. EDWIN D. MORGAN, New York,
Liestmant-Geternor... ROBERT CAMPBELL, Steinen.
Canol Commissioner. BIRAM GARDNER, Niggus,
State Prison Impector. JOSIAH K. EVEREST, Clinton,

F Election, Tuesday, Nov. 2d.

. * Be sure that Mr. Morgan's Christian name is pr en your ballots Educin, not Edward nor Edward. He is bound to win.

REPUBLICANS SPEAKING THIS WEEK. Wit. LIAM H. SEWARD, at Rochester, this evening.
at Utics, on Friday evening, 29th. H. H. VAN DYCK, at Schenectady, this evening.

JAMES W. NYE, at Watertown, Tuesday evening, 20th.

WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, at Einitz, this evening. at Oswego, Tuesday evening, 28th.

at Ithaca, Wednesday evening, 27th. at Courtlandville, Thursday, 28th. BENJ. F. BRECE, at Senecca Falls, this evening. at Batavia, Tuesday, 26th. at Albion, Wednesday, 27th. at Little Falls, Thursday, 28th. at Adems, Friday, 29th

ROPAGE GREELEY, at Albion, Wednesday, 27th.

THE GERMAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE (Republican) met yesterday morning at No. 91 Bowery. There was a large attendance, every ward in the city being repre ested. Mr. Kauffman was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Brill, Secretary. After some discussion, a Com mittee of five was appointed to make arrangements for agrand ratification meeting of Germans, to be held

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT-USION !- The Ameri-CM Assembly Convention of this District met on Saturday evening, and, by acclamation, nominated Adolphus Borst, esq., of the Fourteenth Ward, the Republican rominee for Assembly, in place of Joel W. Mason, de clined. The American Convention then met the Re-publicans at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand street, when a Joint Convention was formed by the appointment of Joel W. Mason, esq., of the Tenth Ward, as chairman, The Joint Convention then unanimously ratified the nomination of Mr. Borst, who subsequently addressed the Convention, accepting the union nomination. Great unanimity of feeling prevailed.

The American and Republican parties in the Tenth

Wardbave agreed on a union ticket for Inspectors and Canvassers, to be elected at the coming Novemberelection. The feeling in the old Tenth for union against the common enemy is very unanimous, and the example set in this ward is well worthy of being followed throughout the city.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The American and Republican Congressional Con-

ventions of this district met in separate rooms at the Monument House, corner of Sixty-third street and Third avenue, on Saturday evening. In the American Convention, the Committee ap-

pointed to confer with a like Committee of the Repul hears presented their report, to the effect that James Fairman had received a majority of votes. The report was accepted and laid on the table.

A Committee from the Republican Convention then presented themselves and reported that the Republican Convention at their meeting the previous evening had affirmed the action of their Conference Committee in the selection of Mr. Fairman.

After they had retired, the American Convention discussed the matter and adopted a resolution to nonconcur in the nomination of Mr. Fairman, unanimously pomirated the Hon. Erastus Brooks as their cand date, and appointed a Committee of five to inform that gentleman of his nomination and request his presence is the Convention. They also appointed anothe Committee to notify the Republicans of their action.

Mr. Brooks, on being notified of the action of the Convention, handed the Committee a letter which he had prepared in anticipation of such an event; but in compliance with the wishes of the Committee, he appeared before the Council, in which he expressed his tlanks for the unanimity with which his nomination had been made; but believing that he could not unite all the elements of the Opposition to the Administration, he would give way to a gentleman who, he felt satisfied, could accomplish that object; he therefore look great pleasure, and urged upon his American friends their hearty support of that gentleman who, (alloding to Mr. Clark) had during his last term in Congress fully shown himself to be worthy the confidence of the electors of the District. His remarks sere received with unbounded applause.

After the retirement of Mr. Brooks, Dr. C. A. Peck offered the following presmble and resolutions, which

were unanimously adopted:

best to the District at this election are not the expedient to pre-ient to the District at this election any nomines.

Besierd, That the independent and manly course of the Hon.
Besier F. Clark, during the last session of Congress, in his appointion to the present Administration, meets our approba-les, and such a course of independence of party transmels, there a conscipantions discharge of duty to his constituents dic-leted, demands at the hands of such constituency a return to tempress of just such a man, fearless of consequences in a con-tions term of right. Sources of just such a labor, warrenty will not make an inde Resoired. That the American party will not make an inde

After notifying the Republicans of their further ac-Ion in the matter, the Convention adjourned sine die. The Republican Convention was called to order by Mr. T. G. Marshall, Chairman.

The Committee appointed to notify the American Convention of their action in affirming the selection of Mr. James Fairman as their candidate, reported that tiey had performed that duty, and might shortly exject to hear from the Americans in reply thereto. A Committee from the American Convention soon after-Fard appeared, and reported that the Americans had be-corcurred with the Republicans in the nomination Mr. Fairman, and unanimously nominated instead the lim. Erastus Brooks as their candidate. The nominaton of Mr. Brooks was received and laid on the table The Committee who had waited upon the Americans before were again deputed to report a non-concurrence with the action of the American Convention in the tomination of Mr. Brooks. A Committee from the Americans again appeared and notified the Republicans that Mr. Brooks had declined the nomination, and that the Convention had therefore resolved to wake no further nomination, but recommended their friends to support Mr. Clark.

A discussion then ensued in the Republican Conven tion for and against adhering to the nomination of Mr Pairman; some contending that the nomination of that goutleman had been made with the understanding he would not jeopard the District by run ning without the concurrence of the American Con-vention, while his friends maintained that as his name had been placed fairly before the public, it could not well be withdrawn. Some urged the friends of Mr. Fairman to withdraw his name, while others thought

such a course would look like fooling that gentleman. Mr. Murch, with a view of throwing oil upon the troubled waters, proposed an adjournment, subject to the call of the chair; he desired to see Mr. Fairman treated in a respectful manner, and thought that, after he discovered the working of the elements, he would be dis posed to decline the nomination, when the Convention could be again called together and take such action as might then be deemed advisable. This view prevailed, and the Convention accordingly adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

MASS MEETING AT YONKERS. SPERCHES BY JOHN W. FORNEY, JOHN B. HASKIN

The friends of John B. Haskin held a large and thusiastic meeting at Yonkers on Saturdaynight.

Every inch of available space in Getty's Hall was vindicated both me and my great State. [Cheers.] In the speech which I made at Tarrytown I said things

District, while many were obliged to stand outside the

Mr. Robert B. Getty was appointed Chairman, and after a few appropriate remarks he introduced to the audience Col. John W. Forney of Pennsylvania, who was received with the most tumultuous cheers. After the applause had subsided, so that he could be heard,

Mr. Forney spoke as follows: MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I an glad appear for the second time in this Congressional District. My first appearance was under circumstances somewhat memorable, or at least the remarks I then made at Tarrytown have contributed, if not to my reputation, certainly to my notoriety. They have been printed more widely, and abused more extensively. been printed more widely and abused more extensively. I think, than the remarks of any one man occapying so limited a space in the public mind. They were made deliberately, listened to patiently, and I am here to-night to say that I have nothing to recall. (Loud cheering.) Intended necessarily to be personal, from the fact that I in some sort was the representative of an antagonism to a great betrayal of principle. I sought, on the occasion referred to, to set forth my own case in defending the principle, and in so doing it became my duty to expose what I conceived to be an act of the most monstrons dupicity of which annals contain a record. (Cheers.) In this appeal a citizen of the United States underlook to arraign the President of the United States for a betrayal of trust, to set forth the causes which led to that betrayal, to depict the consequences of such an act, and to invoke plet the consequences of such an act, and to invoke the punishment of the ballot-box upon that betrayal. [Loud cieers.] If when such a principle. the punishment of the ballot-box upon that betrayal. [Loud cheers.] If when such a principle is involved, if when such a principle is involved, if when such a principle is descried, the people do not respond in tones of indignant denunciation, there is no use in having a free government. Hence it was that I told the people who were then present that old Pennsylvania, on the 12th of October, would pronounce by a memorable majority against the cause of her once favorite son, James Buchanan. [Cheers.] And I went home to make this promise and condition good, and as you have seen, nearly 40,000 the cause of her once favorite son, James Bachanan. [Cheers.] And I went home to make this promise and prediction good, and as you have seen, nearly 40,000 majority has been given against the Lecompton swindle, and against the conduct of the Federal Administration. [Lond cheers.] I am here to-night to say that the promise then made, unlike some other promises, has been made good. [Cheers.] I am here to render an account of my stewardship, and to say that Pennsylvania has pronounced a verdict against the President of the United States. [Cheers.] Contemplate, for a moment, the magnitude of this result; lock upon it in all its proportions, and you will see it, like some mate orator, encouraging the independent and rebuking the subservient and treachereus public servant; we shall have no more treacheries in the North after this verdict. [Great applause.] There will be no more awards going to Washington to betray a generous constituency hereafter. [Cheers.] There has, as yet, been no issue so clear as this, none so direct; no rebuke so emphatic, no principle so well understood, as that which was tried on the lefth of October in dear old Pennsylvania. [Loud cheers.] We did your work here; your election new is a mere matter of form; the ordinary duties of voting and recording votes will be performed—but old Pennsylvania has made the path clear for you. [Great applause.] That is the native State of the President—in that State he grew to manhood—in that State he has been repeatedly nominated for the high office which he at last attained—that State gave him the majority which rescued him from danger of defeat in other quarters; and it was proper, there was poetic significance in the fact—that the State which was his political birth should become his political which gave him all his celebrity should at the same time bring down the proud usurper; that the State which was his political birth should become his political grave. (Cheering long and loud.) In 1856, Pennsyl-vania gave a large majority for Mr. Buchanan, and a year after she gave Gov. Packer a majority of 40,000; and in the present contest the issue was distinctly made and well understood—no man was more con-scious of this than the President, and be strained every nerve to secure Penusylvania as an in-derser of his policy. In all my life I have never seen such prostitution of official patronage. In derser of his poncy. It all my he I have never seen such prostitution of efficial patronage. In bycone days when the Whig party came into power they turned out the Democrats; and when the Democratic party came into power they turned out the Whigs, but never before has such prostitution of patronage and official station been known as in the late election in Pennsylvania. Nat only was the money of the people expended by hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the Administration resorted to the most extraordinary processes, using this patronage and this money against its own poblical friends, or rather against those who stood by the principle of the Democratic party, which gave power to that Administration. In the district represented by Col. Florence, the regular vote was overwhelmed by an imported army of office-holders. Some 2,840 men were in the Navy-Yard alone, where not more than 500 are requir-

the regular vote was overwhelmed by an imported army of effice-holders. Some 2,800 men were in the Navy-Yard alone, where not more than 500 are required. Every branch of the public service was drawn upon for the purpose of contributing to this immense horde of mercenaries; but, notwithstanding this you have the result before you—of 15 Democrats who were elected in 1856, but five have been reclected, while instead of the balance ten open and decided opponents of the policy of the Federal Administration have been returned. [Loud cheers] And of these five, three of them agree with me. Some of these names are familiar to you, but the gallant old German of Berks County may not be so familiar to you. Berks County has always borne a peculiar relation to the Democratic party. In Berks County the regular nomination has always passed current, and hence it was that Mr. Glancy Jones was elected. He took into his head he could do anything, and by a singular balluchation that he was not a represensative from a free county, but that Berks County was somewhere in South Carolina or Alabama. Laboring under this mistake he went to Washington, always forgetting he was a Representative from a free district and if any ouestion was put to his about the In Convention new assembled, we, the Delegates of the American party from the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Steaty first and Twenty-second Wards, composing the VIIIth fourtes-board District, express our deep recret at the non-inseptance of our candidate for Congress, the Hon. Erastus Rooss, chamilton, included by us. We have heard his means for declination, and cannot but approve of the arguments presented before this Convention for such a course. Be therefore, That this Convention deems it inexpedient to present the District at this election any nomines. would it sail the South! But after all this great principle had penetrated the hearts, the hearths and the firesides there, as it has here. They are not accus-tomed to the windings of politics; they cannot sit down and discuss with your statesman the intricate

down and discuss with your statesman the intricate philosophy of statesmanship, all the mean things; but when this man attempted to betray them, they roused the lion of public opinion and Berks Co, repudiated him like a reptile that had crept sround her throat. [Lond cheers.] That was the lesson which more than anything else was felt at the seat of the Federal Capital. That was a rebuke which Mr. Buchanan in the mements of his extremest apprehensions never dreamed could occur. And he has rewarded this double-dyed traitor, "after the ballot-box—the honest, unpurchased ballot-box—has pronounced against this faithless public son! What do we see? Does the President of the United States yield to this popular decree? Oh, no? The moment the telegraphic wires flashed this terrible sentence of condemnation—this honest reproof of his

States yield to this popular decree? Oh, no! The mement the telegraphic wires flashed this terrible sentence of condemnation—this houset reproof of his policy—to his mind, he sat down, and with trembling fingers attempted to rebuke the poople who had rebuked him. He sends this man to Austria, endowed with a foreign mission, for the purpose of saying to this majestic pronunciation of the people against his policy: "I despise the ballot-box: I laugh at your opinion." [Cheets.] If it is meant to turn the Federal Government into a hospital for every man beaten and abused of public opinion if gross treachery, and a betrayal of trust is to be rewarded by the President of the United States, then I would not give the snap of my fuger for your Government. Mr. Buchannan should at once send to New-York and take the Benicia Boy, who has lately been beaten by Morrissey, to reward him with a foreign mission, if defeat is to be considered a virtue. How this will be received by the people, history will teach, hereafter. Now let me call your attention to another district in Pennsylvatia—the one represented with such ability by John Hickman. [Great applause.] Of this man I claim a right to speak, for he mas won high honors at the hands of the people. No man whom I have ever met has proved himself so equal to the great occasions in which he has figured; no man was more devoted to Mr. Buchanan in 1854, and again in 1856. But one day he met Mr. Buchanan, then a candidate for President, in the cars. Mr. Hickman said to him, "How "is it you are in favor of Kansas as a Slave State; I "went you to tell me hew you stand on this question." Mr. Buchanan told Mr. Hickman, (I have not the

dent, in the cars. Mr. Hickman said to him, "How " is it you are in favor of Kansas as a Slave State: I " want you to tell me how you stand on this question. Mr. Buchanan told Mr. Hickman, (I have not the exact words of the conversation, but can furnish them if necessary,) "I am a Northern man; all my instincts " are Northern: I was born and bred in Pennsylvania; "I am in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State." That was before the election of IS56, and upon this warrant, thus spoken without the pledge of secrecy, Mr. Hickman went before his constituents and was reelected, and he was found among the first in Washington along with your gallant representative [tremendous cheers] to oppose Lecomptonism in all its phases. Then began the nost fearful persecution upon a public man which it has been my lot to witness. A series of persecutions and proscriptions and abuse began, which I will not attempt to describe—so much so that Mr. Hickman was compelled to go armed, in order to defend himself. Yet he has triumphed; day and night he toiled, and the result has been that he is returned to Congress by a splendid majority. [Loud cheers.] I would that the story of that canvass ended here; but I regret to eay that while the people of his services, his beloved and gifted wife, who participated in all his interests, whose heart pajpitated to all his hopes and fears, who had been the stay of his life, tottered into his library and died in his arms. I would not profane the sacredness of his gref by political allusions, but I am obliged to believe that she was the

not profane the sacredness of his grief by political allusions, but I am obliged to believe that she was the victim of the remorseless persecution that pursued him. But I am here to say that I rejoice in the issue of the late accounts. Forney took his seat, closing by three rousing cheers

that have invoked the attacks of the Administration apers of this country from Maine to Georgia; it has een made the staple of calumny and fabrication. I been made the staple of calumny and fabrication. I bore it patiently, (and allowed their accusations to accumulate for a while, and then I published a simple vindication of my statements. Not one of these arrailed statements of mine has been proved to be false. Not a single allegation made against the Administration at Tarrytown has been proved to be false—not one. They stand before the people charging the Administration with being guilty of political turpitted and treachery, and for this reason I am rejoiced at the vindication of the people of Pennsylvania on the 12th of October last. (Cheors.) Pennsylvania on the 13th of October last. ery well imagine how Mr. Buchanan feels at the moment; how he goes back over the unfortunate steps of the last two years; how he seeks excuses for the great disaster that has befallen himself and his

ante steps of the last two years; how he seeks excuses for the great disaster that has befallen himself and his policy. For in our State this was not a question of the Tariff or Revenue laws—it was simply an issue between Mr. Buchanan and the people upon his Kansas policy. There was not—there could not be—any pretext; the issue was fairly and fully tried, and the result is before the country. As Mercutio said when he received the stab of the indignant Thibault,

"The wound is not as deep as a well, nor as wide as a church-door, but it will do." [Tremendous cheers.]

We say to this Administration, We have fought you when you had nearly four years of Federal power before yeu, and were surrounded by a hungry atmy of unfed and insatiate hounds; and we shall fight you now, when you have but little more than two years of power and your dogs have nearly all been gorged. [Great cheering.] The whole career of Anti-Lecomptonism has been a career of triumph; we have driven these usurpers from one point to another; we compelled them to abandon their Lecompton policy; we compelled them to abandon the English bill, and now there is not a white man running for Congress in the North who dares are whiteself in favor of the noley of the Administrafrom one point to another; we compelled them to abandon their Lecompton policy; we compelled them to abandon the English bull, and now there is not a white man runring for Congress in the North who dares avow himself in favor of the policy of the Administration—not one! [Cheers | Even Mr. English has been compelled to abandon his own measure to save himself from defeat. They have been compelled to admit the justice of our position, and that those who act with Mr. Haskin, and with the independent Americans, Democrats and Republicants throughout the Free States are right. [Cheers.] Yet, what do we see! They have set a price on the head of Stephen A. Douglas of Elinois. They follow bim as if he had committed some dreadful crime. A murderer, or a man tainted with treason, could not be more bitterly persecuted; and only because he has been true to principles that the Administration have failed to deny or controvert. The issues, however, between us and them remains. We are fighting the great battle of Popular Sovereignty. [Cheers.] That is the issue. They cannot escape the reckoning. No Charleston Convention will save them unless they come forward and accept the dectrine which they now repudiate. No power—roo patronage can save them. I believe to-day, if the official vote had been stricken out, and the people voted without interruption, there would not be 10,000 Democrats in Pennsylvania in favor of the policy of the present Administration. [Cheers.] Hence they are bound to subnit to crushing defeat hereafter, or else come forward and on bended knees accept the policy which we sland by to-day. That is exactly the issue. I am well aware that those in high stations in Washington and elsewhere are felicitating themselves that those who act with me will be divided, and I know they are looking forward to the day when by means of packed conventions they shall get such nominations as they wish. But, gentlemen, the day of independent men has arrived [great theoring]; the time has come when no nomination is binding that disca parity desires success in 1850, they must get rai of this Administration at once and forever [cheers], it is in the way. It stands in the pa'hway of progress; it belongs to the past; it is identified with the past, and if they undertake to carry it along, it will be like a healthy man carrying a putrid corpse upon his shoulders. Etheers, There is no rescue but in this policy—no deliverance but in this coorse. Those who have been hoping that Mr. Buchanan might come down without a popular decree, hope in vain. What can he do? Can he recall his hounds now assailing Stephen A. Dougha without losing dignity? Can he follow the example of Breckenridge, who has had the mentiness to come forth and raise his hands in horror at this indecent proscription? No; for he is the author of it! He is worse than this, he is the author of the most scandalous doctrine that has been promulgated in this country; he dares tell us that the President is the Government. His motto is not like that of Old Hickory, "The Union, it must "and shall be preserved," but "The President and "his policy must and shall be sustained. It is in vain to hope that a man committed to a dogma, to a depotism like this, can be sustained by any party. He is in the way, and they must move off and let the great train of Popular Sovereignty pass on without them. [Cheers 1 I know such language may be regarded as treascenable, but it is time we understood exchother. I say no man in Mr. Buchanan's position can other. train of Popular Sovereignty pass on without them. [Cheers I I know such language may be regarded as treasenable, but it is time we understood each other. I say no man in Mr. Buchanan's position can be sustained, and the party attaching itself to his fortunes will go down deeper than did ever pluramet sound. [Cheers.] This Lecomptoniam has been the greatest disaster that has ever befalen any party. It has done good to nobody, has assisted nobody, except a few miserable miscreauts who wanted office. As I said at Tarrytown, the blackest of Republicans could go to Washington and tell Mr. Buchanan he admired his Lecompton policy, and he was washed white and clean, and rewarded with any office he desired. Nothing has flown from this thing of Lecompton but black and bitter waters. When in Pennsylvania

admiration to protect American industry—when they did this, the only reply heard was "Lecomptonism." I say here that so far as this question of protecting American industry is concerned (I speak as a member of the Democratic party), I am for it in all its length and breadth. [Tremendous cheering.] I have never been what is called a Free-trade man; I have always believed in specific duties; but when I see how the South adhere, how all their platforms and pledges and creeds tend to their own benefit, I am for this doctrine of protection, or any other doctrine that will help us here. [Cheers.] The South comes to Washington with united delegations, demanding her rights: the South can be in favor of the inhuman traffic in slaves, notwithstanding our treatics with foreign powers probabilt such a traffic, yet they are never read out of the Democraticparty. The South-West can come to Washington with demandsfor internal improvements, and they are never read out. they are never reasons. South-West can come to Washington with demands for internal improvements, and they are never read out. But let New-York talk a little about protecting Ameri-But let New-York talk a little about protecting American industry, and we are told it is out of the record, out of the party, or out of the Cincinnati platform. Hence it is I am willing to go the extreme upon this issue. Within the last week, gentlemen, I have had the opportunity of sounding public opinion as to the position of parties, and I assure you that I have not met any one, Lecomptonite or Anti-Lecomptonite, Republican, American or Democrat, that does not rejoice in the great victory which we achieved on the 12th of October. [Cheers.] Nobedy feels sorry about it: they seemed to think that a disease such as this required a desperate remedy and a skillful surgeon, and they seem rather to like the operation. I never saw so many people in my life. [Cheers.] Those who did not like it were glad because it was so well done. [Cheers.] And those who did like it were glad because it commenced a glorious career, and they felt as if they could do it ever again. [Cheers.] In passing through New-Jersey I found men of all parties united against this abuse of power, this violation of honor, this betrayal of trust; and I think I may congritulate you on the fact that the entire delegation from New-Jersey will be gegainst the policy of the Adherer, this betrayal of trust; and I think I may congratulate you on the fact that the entire delegation from New-Jersey will be against the policy of the Administration. [Cheers.] Here in New-York I can see that you are going to win the battle; that you are going to cleet John B. Haskin. [Cries of "We will," and cheers.] As to the other Lecompton ticket which disgraces the name of the Democratic party, I trust it will receive the fate which befell the Lecompton ticket in Pennsylvania. And finally, gentlemen, let me say a word in behalf of Mr. Haskin. [Cheers.] Let me say to you, there have been doubtful men, there have a word in behalf of Mr. Haskin. [Cheers.] Let me say to you, there have been doubtful men, there have been waveling men; I have been in Washington and seen that little column of Democrats who, during those times, steed around the flag of Popular Sovereignty; there may have been some who wavered, there may have been some that trembled; but your glorious Representative, never. [Tremendous cheering.] No, never! [Prolonged cheering.] He never had a doubt; he inspired confidence and courage in others; he made those bold and brave who were themselves timid. What he may do hereafter, is not the question; he has

made those bold and brave who were themselves timid. What he may do hereafter, is not the question; he has done well in the past, trust him for the future! Believe in him for days that are to come, elect him and he will go to Washington, the proudest man in all the Free States, except John Hickman. [Cheers.] I thank you for the attention and kindness toward me; and I promise you, if ever my services are needed, I shall come among you with pleasure. I trust, how ever, I may never be needed, for I think this principle is so well established that nobody hereafter will fight it. I hope you will do for us what we have done for you. I told you what we would do, and that prediction has been fulfilled; now send us a line by lightning, telling us of your victory, and then we shall be quits, at least, for a time.

Cheer after theer resounded through the hall as Mr.

Cheer after cheer resounded through the hall as Mr.

for John W. Forney. Mr. Getty then introduced the Hon. John B. Haskin, who was received with the most templituous ap- ouer, Robert Baker.

plause. Mr. Haskin, after referring to the comination of Mr. Gouverneur Kemble as his opponent, and to his own former political connection with the Chairman of the meeting, said: I came among you to-night for you to vindicate our cause as your representative. I came not here as a craven coward and traitor, but as a man ready to look my enemies in the face; and also ready to give the right hard of fellowship to my friends. I came here to defy these Administration Democrats in this District who feed and fatten upon office, and who this District who reed and latter upon omice, and who bask in the sunshine of Executive smiles and favors; and who, when they denounce me as a traitor, talk like a man who tells what is false—nay, like a man who lies. [Cheers.] If there be an Administration who lies. [Cheers.] If there be an Administration Democrat in the room who believes I am a traitor to the principles I professed in 1856, I invite him to come upon the platform and point out in what respect I have committed treason to the Checimati platform or to the Democratic party. I defy this man to show in committed treason to the Cincinnati platform or to the Democratic party. I defy this man to show in one single newspaper, even of the most mercenary stripe in this District, a single agreement or a single fact to prove that I have deviated in one tota from the pledges I made in 1856. He said that in every Convention composed of Administration Democrats he had been denounced as a traitor, and he urged the freemen of this District to vindicate their title to independent voters, and not be compelled to indorse the unfamous swindling policy of this Administration. He had determined never to support any man who should sustain such a policy, and to repudiate Lecomptonism as a shibboleth by which Democrats are to be tested. He would rever bow to any such test. His past course in Congress was open to them all. He had stood with such men as Humpbrey Marshall, Winter Dayls and Frank Blair, and the bold Hickman, and Montgomery, and all those who arrayed themselves together to prevent the forcing of Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, bound and in chains. He asked if the people of this State, who gave a plaralty of 80,000 against James Buchanan in 1856, were now going to stallify themselves by supporting the most corrupt Administration that has been known since the days of Walpole. He was proud of his record in Congress; he had been first and foremest in opposing the corruption existing at Washington and elsewhere. Some people seemed to this k that because he was elected at the same time with Mr. Ruchanan and mon the same platform, that Washington and elsewhere. Some people seemed to thirk that because he was elected at the same time with Mr. Buchanan and upon the same platform, that he must go blindly in whatever Mr. Buchanan might desire. Under that theory, James Buchanan would be the first monarch in the United States. He, how-ever, preferred to do his duty and oppose the wrong wherever he found it. Senator Hammendd ha said that Cotton was King, and Senator Broderick that Gold was King; but in this country it is the people who are King. When party is to be followed right or wrong, then, indeed, are the liberties of the country all lost. then, indeed, are the liberties of the country all lost.

The question in this District was whether the President and his satellites should elect a member of Congress, or whether it should be done by the people. He proor whether it should be done by the people. He pro-claimed himself in favor of protection to American in-dustry, and if elected he should do all in his power to protect the great industrial and manufacturing inter-ests of the country. He referred to the fact that a Convention of Americans and Republicans at Tarry-town had endorsed him by an almost unanimous vote, and he was thankful for it—as a tribute not only to him and his course in Congress, but also a tribute to right and justice, and to him for having lived up to his pledges as a Democrat instead of following the lead of the President of the United States, who would re-duce this system of government to a despetism. There was in this Convention, he said, a person who came was in this Convention, he said, a person who came there with mischievous motives, and who, in the columns of his blanket sheet, a day or two after that Convention, published a series of statements which are as false in themselves as they were malignant and mean in him who published them. He published a long article, in which he advised the Americans and Republicans to nominate another candidate; or in the event of not doing so, to support Mr. Kemble, in reference to whom he said, he had known bim for years, and that "he was a gentleman," and he italicised the word gentleman. Well, I understood the italies. I have been brought up to believe that a gentleman was a person who respected the feelings of the humblest, as well as the highest [cheers:] one who treated his neighbor as he himself would wish to be treated; one who in his dealings with society was honest and paid all his debts; one who maintained for the state of the stat was honest and paid all his debts; one who got into no frightful and deadly broils; one who maintained the respect of his whole neighborhood. Now of this man who italicizes the word gentleman, there are certain reminiscences connected with some \$52,000 belonging to the U. S. Bank. [Cheers and laughter.] Among the first men who took the benefit of the Bankrupt act passed in 1840, was this identical gentleman; and he has upon his head to-day, from his Bombastes Furiose characteristics, the blood of the unfortunate Cilley. You will find that this gentleman "par excellence" was desirous sometime since of keeping a house for the Lobbyists in Washington, provided the expenses of such a house should be paid, for the purpose of looking after the interests of Lawrence, Stone & Co. But I defy his maliec, and, so far as his vote is concerned, I told him at Tarrytown that, if he desired to exact a pledge from me, in reference to the organization of the next House, or on the Presidency, I would not give it: for this condition, I did not desire his vote. [Cheers.] And now, follow-citizens, whether I am returned to Congress or not, so far as no yown conscience and Judgment are concerned, I am as proud a man, in my consciousness of right, as any my own conscience and Judgment are concerned, I am as proud a man, in my consciousness of right, as any man who lives in this State. I feel, in regard to the course which I have pursued in Congress, that I have acted honestly, fairly and justly as your Representative should have done. You also have a duty to perform: to sustain yourselves in that self respect which you deserve: to sustain yourselves, as well as myself, in an independence, by reflecting me to Congress.

The most enthusiastic cheering followed Mr. Haskin's Nothing has nown from this time of periods and better waters. When in Pennsylvania thousands of laborers were starving for work and nearly for bread, when credit was gone and business paralyzed, and when the people turned to the man whom they had regarded for twenty long years with admiration to protect American industry—when admiration to protect American industry—when they did this, the only reply heard was substituted. The weeting continued till a late hour, and was related to the results of the water of the weeting continued till a late hour, and was substituted. reelection. The meeting continued till a late hour, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the

> FUSION MEETING IN RICHMOND COUNTY. A Union Meeting of the Republicaus and Democrats was held at Richmond, Richmond County, on Thursday evening, to ratify the nomination of a candidate for the Assembly agreed upon by both parties. Mr. T. B. Hillyer presided, and Mr. J. Templeton Johnson was chosen Secretary. Mr. G. W. Curtis addressed the delegates present at considerable length, and was heard with great satisfaction and applause. The following letter from the nominee, Mr. Blackley, accepting the nomination, was read:

CASTLETEN, Oct. 21, 1858.
GENTLEMEN: Every feeling of personal taste and personal convenience would constrain me to decline the communities.
Without private aims to serve, or ambition to grati-

fy, my avecations all require constant presence at home. My party obligations are limited to the form-ation of my own opinions and the control of my own

Under the circumstences, I feel that those who put Toder the circumstances. I be that these was part me in nomination, against my own wishes, had no right to impose on me the sacrifice which an election would certainly entail. Accordingly, I at once wrote a rote of declension, which would have been sent if I had known the names of the Committee of Nomina-

Since then, however, I have been advised that the Since then, however, I have been advised that the nomination has been made chiefly in reference to a subject immediately lecal, it is true, to Staten Island, but directly affecting the dearest interests not only of that locality, but of the County of Kings and New-York, and more remotely the whole State, a subject which is without political bearings, and in which men of all parties, and no party, have the same high hopes and the same depressing fears. It is on this understanding, and on this alone, that I accept the nomination. Whether I can be of service in such a cause, it is for Richmond County to judge, and not for me. In the earlier years of my professional life, there was not unfrequently istrusted to my charge the life of was not unfrequently intrusted to my charge the life of a fellow-being. What that responsibility is, every lawyer who has felt it knows. But when I recall the awful mortality among us in 1848, the more awful mor-tality of Bay Ridge in 1856, and our own narrow es-cape the present year from a more awful mortality tality of Bay Ridge in 1856, and our own narrow ecape the present year from a more awful mortality still—when I reflect that the Angel of Death has only withdrawn for the Winter to inhale fresh malaria to breathe in our faces the ensuing Summer—when I bear in mind that you would intrust to my care, not the life of one human being only, but of hundreds and thousands charged with no crime, confronted with no witnesses, arraigned before no tribunal, who may yet he secrified, without law-in a word, when you no witnesses, arraigned before no tribunal, who may yet be sacrificed without law—in a word, when you would place me where I am to stand between the living and the dead, and stay the plague; God knows, gentlemen, I fear you will run the risk of a fearful mistake; but the risk is yours, not mine. If you want me I will go. Fidelity is all that I can guarantee—for whatever may be my infirmities, and they certainly are neither few nor small, that of faltering on the edge of an opinion I believe sound, or on the edge of action I believe right, is not, I think, of the number.

I have the honor to be, your obt serve.

(Copy)

To James Guiox and Hexay Cassvare, Committee.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CHENANGO .- Assembly, Ist District, Hiram Briggs: Hd District, Judson L. Grant. GENESEE,-Clerk, Hiram W. Hascall. Assembly, Eldridge G. Moulton, Sessions, Wm. H. Davis, Cor-

Madison.-Sheriff, Sanford W. Chapman. Clerk, Charles K. Kennedy. Superintendent, John T. G. Bailey. Sessions, Agur Gilbert. Coroners, John K. Chamberlayne, David L. Fisk. Assembly, 1st District, Simeon Rider: Hd District, Noah M. Coburn.

ORANGE,-Assembly, Ist District, Alfred R. Hulse. Sheriff, James W. Hoyt. County Clerk, Daniel Ful lerton. Justice of Sessions, Wm. H. Hoyt. Coroners, Daniel Vail, Lebbeus L. Harding. Assembly, U. District, Joseph Davis.

ONONDAGA, -- Assembly, 1st District, Luke Runney Hd District, Henry W. Slocum, HII District, Oria Avlworth.

SULLIVAS .- Sheriff, James F. Bush. Member of Assembly, Charles C. P. Eldred. School Commissioher, Peter D. Ludington. Superintendent of Poor, Highy Everett. Sessions, Lewis Gregory. Coroners, Abraham W. Nerkirk, William L. Appley, Leroy M. Wheeler.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

ONONDAGA.—Congress, B. Davis Noxon of Syra-cuse. County Clerk, Jabez Lewis of Manlius. Sheriff, E. A. Williams of Syrncuse. County Judge, H. T. Fellows of De Witt. Justice of Sessions, George W. Marvin of Van Boren. Superintendent of Poor, Ira Hamilton of Eibridge. Loan Commissioners, Amos B. Hough of Syracuse and George Scager of Pompey. Coroners, H. W. Perkins of Lysander, Wm. Gleason

f Salina, and Wm. Raynor of Onondaga. SULLIVAN.—Sheriff. Stephen Sweet. Member of Assembly, Melvin S. Wells, School Commissioner, Alex. Smith. Superintendent of Poor, War, Gumaer. Justice of Sessions, William P. Skinner. Coroners. David Young, Gabriel David, Elias Sturdevant.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SULLIVAN .- Sheriff, William H. Curtis. Member Assembly, Gideon E. Bushnell. School Commissioner, Hiram B. Eller. Superintendent of Poor, S. T. L. Nerris. Justice of Sessions, Samuel N. Case. Coroners, Andrew Reynolds, Gabriel V. Moore, Sears G.

THE STATE PROSPECTS.

The following extracts from letters recently re ceived from intelligent Republicans in the several Counties will show the aspects of the canvass: .

Honsay, Oct. 5.-I have no doubt but our State Ticket will have a majority of 2,000. I have attended the Chautauque, Erie, Wyoming and Ontario County Fairs, where I saw the farmers without limit, and I do assure you that our friends are in fing spirits, and will attend election.

JEFFERSON.

"Utica, Oct. 1.—I have just returned from a visit from Jefferson County. The prospects for our State Ticket are most encouraging. Gerrit Smith has visited the County, but the judicious course of our friends in reference to him has completely neutralized his influence there. The prospect now is that his vote in the County will be very inconsiderable. The work of organization is going forward throughout the County in a quiet and effective manner, and I think it is quite safe to say that Jefferson will do her duty in MADISON.

HAMILTON, Oct. 4 .- You may look for a good ac count from Madison County in November. It will do-1,000 better than last Fail. Gerrit Smith has no sight here, a though he is scattering his money freely. WASHINGTON.

SANDY HILL, Oct. 17 .- Everything is looking well here, and we shall poll a large vote.

NIAGARA. LOCKPORT, Oct. 19.—The skies look bright. Niagara County will be thoroughly organized, and roll up her majority of 1856 in the memorable Fremont campaign.
DUTCHESS.

in this county are good. The candidates on the County ticket are actively engaged in the canvass. Mr. Beale will be elected to Congress by a large majority. OSWEGO.
OSWEGO, Oct. 15.-We are now actively at work

POUGHERENESIE, Oct. 18 .- Our prospects of success

over our whole county, and shall give the Republican

State Ticket a large vote.

MONROE.

ROCHESTEN, Oct. 16.—Yesterday we had a rouser of a mass meeting at the City Hall. The hall was completely erammed, and the people were full of gennine enthusiasm.

KEESVILLE, Oct. 20.—Our people are full of confidence and seem determined to carry the State Ticket

by a large majority.

SULLIVAN.

MONTICELLO, Oct. 19.—We have good prospects of carrying the Congressional District and this County

fer our State Ticket. PLATTSBURG, Oct. 19 .- We have just got through

one of the most enthusiastic meetings I have attended this senson. The people are filled with excitement, and will sweep all before them. ORANGE.
PORT JERSIS, Oct. 29 -- We commenced our meet-

ings on this route to-day for the first. Although we had but six hours' notice for our first meeting at this place, yet the large hall was filled with men of all parties to hear the Blacksmith. He spoke with the same power and energy he did in titty-six, and the meeting broke up perfectly wild with enthusiasm, and nine cheers for the candidates, speakers, &c., The people need only to be called out and sppealed to in order to make them turn out as they did in the Frement campaign.

DELAWARE.

DEFOSIT, Oct. 21.—This Congressional District never looked better. Our State ticket will have 1,000 majority in Delaware; 700 to 1,000 in Otsego; over 1,500 in Broome. Everything looks well.

SENECA FALLS, Oct. 21.—The temper of the time is anspicious. Our friends are in excellent spirits. No. well-informed man doubts the success of our State ticket. It will undoubtedly be elected by a large majority-much larger than we generally suppose.

STEUBEN.

BATH, Oct. 19.—We are doing everything by way of canvassing and stumping to get out the voters. I thick we shall give 2,000 majority over Parker in this LIVINGSTON.

GENESEO, Oct. 21 .- 1 have been through most of the towns in this county, and find our present condition far better than I represented. In all but a few of the towns our friends have the canvass completed, which indicates a better fight than we made in 1856. The adversaries have exhausted themselves in trying to fuse with the Americans, and have gained none but the hungry leaders-just what they did not want. They found the rank and file were not in the market. Expect a good account of old Livingston in Novem-

ber, and send us a good report from New-York in re-

FROM BARBADOES.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BARRADOES, Oct. 9, 1858.

The market for all descriptions of Breadstuffs and Provisions is anusually depressed, owing to heavy importations, and a very reduced consumption arising from the great abundance and cheapness of sweet potatoes. At the present moment it is next to impossible to make sales from the vessels, as our dealers are determined not to fill themselves up with stuffs at present rates, looking forward to lower prices coon. The consequence is that recent arrivals are all going into store. There will, without doubt, be a better dem shortly, as native provisions must soon be scarce and dear; but from the great amount of Breadstuffs now on hand, and several large cargoes known to be due, it will be some weeks before the market gets into a healthy state again. Soveral arrivals of Cod Fish have taken place dur-

ag the past fortnight, and the market is now fully enpplied. One cargo from Demerera is now affort.

Mr. C. can have had for thus singuity arrivals of white pine have been and continue desert his wife is quite a mysterg.

excessive; dealers are all abundantly supplied, and the pext sales will not realize quotations. Three cargoes well assorted pitch pine would sell at fair rates. Cypress shingles of all descriptions, and red oak staves are wanted.

The shipments of sweets may be virtually considered as closed, there not remaining over 800 punchsons of molasses for shipment after the departure of the N. H. Gaston, whose cargo is included in the following state ment. The total shipments of sugar for the year reduced to hogsheads is 50,027, and molasses, 19,751 purcheons. The prospects for the growing canes are gloomy indeed, and under the most favorable circumunstances the coming crop will fall short 10,000 hogsheads of the present one, and may reach 20,000 hogsheads. Many parts of the island are suffering severely from the want of rain, without which they will make scarcely any crop at all. Some fine showers have fallen within the last 48 hours, and indications are that the wet season has finally set in.

The season thus far has proved unusually sultry, but he health of the Island is generally good; no epilemies prevail.

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE.

Yesterday was a dull one on Staten Island, the rain keeping away the great crowd who have for the past few Surdays thronged the entire Town of Castleton. Notwithstanding, several hundreds of people visited Camp Washington, seeking shelter from the

rain in the comfortable tents of the soldiery.

The 69th Regiment is daily impreving in drill and personal appearance, and on its return to the city will, no doubt, attract general attention. Col. Ryan is doing all in his power to reader his command efficient, and his efforts are being rewarded with success.

There is no unusual activity aside from the soldiery,

ther than work of erecting the new Hospital buildngs, and these are advancing rapidly to a completion. Of the six structures provided for, three are already roofed, and have their floors laid. The walls of the three others are progressing rapidly. They are con-structed of brick, laid on stone foundations, elevated we feet above ground. An improved system of ventilation is provided for in the new structures. An L is attached to each of the main buildings, designated for the use of nurses as sleeping apartments. The ceilings are arched, lathed and plastered, and are in no way connected with the other wood work. This will make the task of incendiaries difficult, should they again appear on the stage of action. The material used has, a great extent, been that left on the grounds after the destruction of the buildings. The contractors, Mesers. Shute, deserve much credit for the matner in which they have made these materials available, and the rapidity with which they have forwarded the work. The buildings will be ready for the reception of patients by the middle of November.

The diseases by which the sick are attacked are not of a dangerous nature nor infectious, but, povertheless, the patients require careful treatment and good warm hospitals to effect a quick cure. Therefore, the aste which the contractors make in their work.

The office of the Health Officer will be the finest one ever erected in Quarantine. It is to be thirty by thirty feet, built of solid masonry, with as little woodwork in side as possible, and two stories in hight. Safes will be provided also, to preserve the Health Officer's official papers, and thus prevent such a loss as that which resulted from the last fire. The office of the Health Physician will also be a good, durable structure.

Now that the excitement of the recent conflagration

has subsided, the citizens of Staten Island are beginning to discuss the questions involved in issue in a practical manner. After the acts of violence the feelng expressed on the Island was to renew the inconliarism against any structure which might be erected on the Quarantine grounds for hospital purposes, what-ever might be the needs of the sick. This feeling, however, seems gradually to be giving way, and leading men who were strong advocates for another coudagration if the hospitals were reconstructed, have been heard, within a few days, to utter opinions adverse to any such course, their change of sentiment being based upon expediency. Having raised an exitement throughout the State, and having tried without avail to secure the sympathies of the people, and fearing that Richmond County may yet have to reim-burge the State for the damages it has sua-tained at the hands of her citizens, and perhaps to pay the cost of quartering troops on the Island to prevent the perpetration of further acts of violence, the people are seriously questioning whether a repetition of their acts may not cost more than they can realize, when viewed as a matter of dollars and cents, if not cost some of them a severe penalty as criminals. The prospect of removing the Hospitals upon arks in the Lower Bay, as was proposed by Messrs, Hall and Brown, two of the Quarantine Commissioners, was one particularly pleasing to States and other State officers to the Lower Bay, and their determination to select their own engineers to estimate the cost and feasibility of building crescent basins and ark hospitals, little faith is expressed in the project. Many of the leading citizens of Staten Island e beginning to favor the plan of Mayor Tiemann, which is commended by Com. Vanderbilt-that of removing the Operantine anchorage to below the narrows, and to discharge the cargoes of infected versels at spacious warehouses, constructed on the west bank. This plan is based upon the growing belief that it is from vessels and cargoes, and not from hospitals and patients, that the danger of the spread of infection is to be feared. The plan of Mayor Tiemann is gaining favor, and particularly among citizens who are no interested largely in real estate in the northern part of

SINGULAR DESERTION OF A YOUNG MARRIED

Lapy .- A Scotchman of the name of J. J. Clark few years ago, upon the death of his father (a wealthy Glasgow merchant, who had been engaged in the West India trade), became possessed of a handsome fortune. Shortly afterward he married a young Scotch lady of education, engaging manners, and prepossessing appearance, with whom he came to this country about six months ago, and after visiting all the principai cities and places of interest, recently went to Pailadolphia and made a sojourn there of about three weeks, during which period they stopped at the house of Mrs. Stanley, No. 307 Spruce street, where Mr. Clark privately prepared himself during the visits of his wife among her acquaintances. When ready for a start, he accompanied his wife to the residense of one of her friends, and there left her under pretense of going to see a ship launched, when he returned to his boarding-house and carried off his baggage, and with his servant started for parts unknown, taking with him his wife's watch and jewelry, and leaving be hind him a letter addressed to his wife, wis her "Good-by," and inclosing \$10. Mrs. Clark, after telegraphing to the Police of this city, immediately came on to New-York. The case was given to Officer King to work up. He soon ascertained that Mrs. C. had only \$2 of the \$10 left, whereupon he invited the distracted young lady (for she is yet only 19 years old) to go to his house and become one of his family while he was engaged in ferreting out some information for her. The first clue of the racaway was that he had put up at Lovejoy's Hotel under the name of Muir-that, with his servant, he had started for Albany the day, before. Upon this discovery, Mrs. Clark, provided with a passage ticket, started for Albany, in pursuit. On her arrival there she ascertained that her faithless liege lord had stopped one day and night at Stanwix Hall, and while there, he had got his sarvant nto a state of intexication, and then given him the slip, starting of westward alone; and that the servant, on coming to his senses, had gone in pursuit of his master. Mrs. C. followed in the lighting train, and ere this, it is hoped and believed, she will have overtaken her truant husbande What motive Mr. C. can have had for thus singularly attempting to